DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 114 038 HE 006 984

AUTHOR Behlke, Jane H.
TITLE Preliminary Survey of Postsecondary Education Programs in Alaska.
INSTITUTION Alaska Univ., Fairbanks. Center for Northern Educational Research.
PUB DATE Sep 75
NOTE 74p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$3.32 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS Colleges; Delivery Systems; *Educational Assessment; Educational Counseling; *Educational Needs; Educational Programs; *Enrollment Rate; Facility Inventory; *Post Secondary Education; Program Effectiveness; Proprietary Schools; Students; *Surveys; Tables (Data); Universities
IDENTIFIERS *Alaska

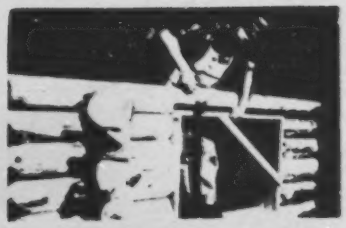
ABSTRACT

This is a survey of the postsecondary educational scene in the State of Alaska. The first segment of the report discusses the major institutions and agencies involved in the delivery of postsecondary education in the state, the second analyzes offerings, the third presents additional observations, and the fourth summarizes the findings. Finally, recommendations for further studies are made. Some findings are: (1) institutions from which information was available enrolled a total of 24,747 and granted a total of 3,022 certificates and degrees; (2) a wide variety of postsecondary courses and programs were offered; (3) the need for this report was occasioned by the lack of a single agency to which postsecondary education agencies and institutions regularly submit data about students, programs and finances; (4) current, accurate, and complete information for prospective students was not available in a consistent fashion. Recommendations include establishing: (1) an appropriate means of systematically and regularly collecting information; (2) an appropriate method to disseminate information; (3) a continuing study that would identify and rank problems; (4) a management information program; and (5) a criterion for judging the adequacy of program availability. (Author/KE)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED114038

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN ALASKA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

HE006 974

CENTER FOR NORTHERN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
University of Alaska — Fairbanks — 1975

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN ALASKA

PREPARED FOR
ALASKA COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Compiled and Written By
Jane H. Behlke
Research Assistant

CENTER FOR NORTHERN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
University of Alaska — Fairbanks
September, 1975

Cover photographs provided by
Bob Carlson and Craig Medred
of Tanana Valley Community College.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction

2. Method

3. Findings

4. Summary of Findings

5. Recommendations for Future Studies

6. Appendices

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education, established by an act of the 1974 legislature, has as its central mission the coordination of the development of a comprehensive plan for the provision of post-secondary educational services to Alaska's citizens. In an effort to gain information which would enhance post-secondary education planning efforts in the State, the Commission engaged the Center for Northern Educational Research, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, to:

1. Draw together basic information describing quantitatively the programs of institutions, agencies and groups presently providing "post-secondary education" experiences for Alaskans, and

2. Develop recommendations concerning future studies that may enable the Commission to fulfill its purpose and intent, especially "the coordinated, comprehensive planning for post-secondary education in Alaska..." as delineated in Sec. 14.09.901, Compiled Laws of Alaska.

DEFINITIONS

An early difficulty faced in this study was the choice of a definition of the term "Post-secondary education." Good presents the following definition:

> Instructional level, post-secondary: an instructional level for students who have completed high school and graduation requirements; includes technical-vocational, junior colleges, and two year university programs as well as regular college and university curricula. [1]

This definition, however, has been greatly broadened with the expansion of educational services to additional clienteles which are not the traditional "college" groups. Part-time students, students who move in and out of programs, and adult students now form a major part of the population served. Often not degree oriented, these students may have educational goals which are more discrete, more skill oriented, shorter in term than the traditional. More effort is presently being made than in the past to also educate adults who lack basic education. Thus, the definition of post-secondary education which was accepted

[1] Carter Good. Dictionary of Education, 3rd ed., (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1973.), p. 307.

for the purpose of this report is:

> Post-secondary education is any instruction, training, or other learning opportunity afforded to persons who have completed their secondary education or who are beyond the compulsory secondary school attendance age (age 16) and who are participating in an organized educational program or learning experience administered by other than schools whose primary role is elementary and secondary education.

This report will frequently use the term "program" which is defined as:

> A number of courses properly organized into learning units for the purpose of attaining specified educational objectives. [2]

SCOPE

In the preparation of this report, certain factors became limiting functions. First, short duration of preparation time meant that the effort would be intensive, though it perhaps would not result in a total enumeration of courses or programs offered in Alaska. Second, the summer timing meant that in many instances, institutional personnel were on vacation, and letters might well not be answered.

This report attempts to identify the following:

1. Institutions which offer post-secondary education in Alaska.

2. Post-secondary educational programs available to Alaskans.

3. Numbers of people who have received post-secondary educational training in fiscal year 1974-75.

The following topics have proved too intractable to consider in this report on a comprehensive basis, though items of particular interest have been included in some cases:

1. Programs offered by an agency or institution to members of its own staff.

2. Training offered in recreational or hobby areas.

3. Programs which are undertaken by state and federal agencies as part of a public education effort but for

[2] Ibid., p. 447.

which student records are seldom kept and which do not carry credit.

The principal effort was limited to examination of those institutions whose primary thrust is post-secondary education in Alaska.

OVERVIEW

This report attempts to survey the post-secondary educational scene in the State of Alaska from several points of view. The first segment of the report discusses the major institutions and agencies involved in the delivery of post-secondary education in the State. The second segment analyses offerings, the third presents additional observations, and the fourth segment summarizes the findings. Finally, recommendations for further studies are made.

To attempt to identify all agencies or groups offering post-secondary education in the State seems, at times, to be virtually hopeless. Public, private, and proprietary institutions offer a spectrum of forms of training. Any of these institutions may offer educational programs to citizens who are totally responsible for their own finances or to students who receive support from the Veteran's Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs, other funding administered by the State Department of Education, State Department of Labor, State Department of Health and Social Services, or any of the other state agencies which may be supporting their employees in an individual training program. Scholarships, fellowships, and student loan programs further complicate the identification problem.

In addition, some of these institutions contract to offer programs to groups designated by an outside contracting agency. For example, one of the more complex programs of continuing education for employees of the State Department of Health and Social Services was contracted to the University of Alaska in FY 1975 and continues into FY 1976. This program was further sub-contracted to six components of the University of Alaska and to Alaska Methodist University. It involved $614,000, of which $459,000 was federal funding channeled through the State Department of Health and Social Services, the remainder was an "in kind" contribution by the University. This program offered training in many locations throughout the state to approximately 200 Department of Health and Social Service employees. Short workshops were frequently the chosen delivery system, but many modes were used.

Regional corporations organized in response to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are presently training staff members in many ways. They are utilizing short term workshops and seminars which may be given in the corporation facilities or may be given by personnel at one of the educational facilities throughout the State. The corporations are supporting long term training for individuals at many institutions, and they encourage staff participation in shorter programs such as the Village Management Institute at Kuskokwim Community College.

The Alaska Federation of Natives is presently cooperating with the Business Administration Department of the University of Alaska, Anchorage, Senior College in an Administrative Management Program which will utilize a cooperative work-study program. The object is to develop business programs which will meet the needs of regional and village corporations and may be taught at or near their locations.

It was found early in this study, that strangely enough, many institutions do not record numbers of students in individual programs. Even in institutions of higher education, though total enrollments and rosters of graduates are always recorded, graduates by program may be difficult to delineate. It was not possible to positively identify total graduates of the University of Alaska in fiscal year 1975 because one campus (by July 31, 1975) had not yet certified all of its May, 1975, graduates. Also, several proprietary institutions were unable to provide firm enrollment and graduation statistics.

Additionally, fiscal statistics were very difficult to obtain, partly because the knowledgeable individuals were often not available (summer!) and partly because uniformity of definitions in this area is quite lacking. The net result of all of these statistical deficiencies is that much data in this report are not "hard" figures. They are approximations and best estimates and they contain some inconsistencies given to the interviewer, so they must be judged in this light. However, given the shortness of the project duration, the summer dates, and the amount of the State which was canvassed, the picture of Alaska post-secondary educational offerings here presented is probably reasonably complete.

METHOD

Decisions which were fundamental to the information gathering aspect of this report were made early in the study. They involved a selection of institutions which could be studied, questions for which answers would be sought, and the procedure which would be followed.

INSTITUTIONS

The institutions and groups inventoried were categorized as follows:

Publicly Supported

1. University of Alaska
2. Alaska Skill Center, Seward
3. Inupiaq University of the Arctic, Barrow
4. Hutchinson Adult Career Development Center, Fairbanks
5. Department of Public Safety Academy, Sitka

Private, Non-Profit Institutions and Organizations

1. Alaska Methodist University, Anchorage
2. Alaska Bible College, Glennallen
3. Anchorage Opportunities Industrialization Center
4. Apprenticeship training programs (various)
5. Charismatic Bible School of Anchorage
6. Indian Action Program, Wildwood Station
7. Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka
8. Tanana Chiefs Land Claims College, Fairbanks
9. St. Herman's Pastoral School, Kodiak

Proprietary Institutions [3]

1. Alaska Business College, Anchorage
2. Beauty schools (various)
3. Flight schools (various)
4. Others

INTERVIEW FORM

One of the initial tasks was the preparation of an interview form which could be used to record information. The inventory information which was deemed

[3] "Proprietary School: A private school conducted for profit and serving the educational needs of business and industry, professional training, and many areas of social and cultural nature," Good. Dictionary of Education, 3rd ed.

necessary was determined to be as follows:

1. Institutional Data
2. Program Title
3. Program Purpose and Definition
4. Culmination of Program
5. Entry Requirements
6. Program Duration
7. Delivery Methods
8. Funding Agency
9. Service Area
10. Number of Instructors
11. Number of Initial Enrollments
12. Number of Students Completing
13. Facilities

Though the inventory questions seemed appropriate, use of the interview forms soon revealed that records kept by most post-secondary entities were not sufficient to provide all the desired information. An example of the interview form is shown in Appendix 1.

PROCEDURE

Interviews, both by telephone and face to face, were chosen as the methods of obtaining information. The information desired would have made difficult a mail questionnaire procedure, so an interview format was devised and many conversations form the chief bases of this report. Where publications were available, these have, of course, been used and are referenced.

The data recorded on the interview forms and information published by the educational agencies surveyed form the basis of the findings which follow.

FORMAT OF FINDINGS

The principle results of this inventory will be summarized in the following Institutional segment of the report, organized as indicated in the Methods section. Student information will be presented, and program data will be given.

The findings are presented according to the following format:

1. Overviews by institution or institutional group (i.e., beauty schools) including as much of the following information as was available:

    a. enrollment statistics
    b. graduation statistics
    c. number of faculty

d. dormitory availability
e. gross fiscal information
f. unique aspects
g. brief description of facilities where the institution is not widely known in the State.

2. A brief discussion of Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education programs being used by Alaskan students and of Bureau of Indian Affairs Education Grant programs being used by Alaskans.

3. A comprehensive tabulation of programs available at the various institutions in Alaska by culmination levels as follows:

a. Certificate or diploma vocational training
b. Associate Degree programs
c. Bachelor's Degree programs
d. Master's Degree programs

4. Graduates arranged by level of program, for each institution.

FINDINGS

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Public post-secondary educational institutions in the State of Alaska are provided by an array of State and Borough agencies. Of these institutions, the University of Alaska is by far the largest and the most varied in its offerings. The other institutions have developed to perform special tasks or to meet specific educational goals or to serve special locations.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

The University of Alaska has three senior campuses, nine community colleges in 1974-75 and extension and learning centers throughout the State. These are as follows:

Campuses offering training to or beyond the Bachelor's Degree:

Anchorage
Fairbanks
Juneau

Community Colleges:

Anchorage
Tanana Valley
Juneau
Ketchikan
Sitka
Matanuska-Susitna
Kuskokwim
Kenai Peninsula
Kodiak

Extension Centers:

Adak
Barrow
Clear
Cordova
Dillingham
Eielson
Elmendorf

Ft. Greely
Ft. Richardson
Ft. Wainwright
Glennallen
Homer
Kotzebue
Nome
Petersburg
Seward
Shemya
Valdez
Wrangell

Extension courses were offered in more than 100 Alaskan Communities in FY 1975.

It will be noted later that some of the tables present 1973-74 figures rather than 1974-75 data. Where this is so, the 1974-75 data is not yet available.

Programs, University of Alaska

Programs available at the University of Alaska are tabulated with those of other significant Alaskan institutions in Tables 1-4, Appendix 2.

Graduates By Program, University of Alaska

Tables list the graduates by degree (or certificate) title from the various campuses of the University of Alaska. Table 5-7, Appendix 3.

Instructional Fiscal Information, University of Alaska

For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1974, current expenditures and transfers for the University of Alaska system statewide was $54,367,400.

Instructional Expenditures, University of Alaska, FY 1974 [4]

Fairbanks Campus	$ 4,788,831
University of Alaska, Anchorage	5,764,204
Kenai Community College	367,669
Kodiak Community College	83,595
Kuskokwim Community College	221,274
Matanuska-Susitna Community College	64,375
University of Alaska, Juneau	640,854
Ketchikan Community College	109,083
Sitka Community College	42,059
Subtotal	$ 12,081,944
Extension Instruction (Public Service)	
Northern Region	423,087
Southcentral Region	130,063
Southeastern Region	11,846
Statewide	406,245
Subtotal	$ 971,241
Total Instructional Expenses	$ 13,053,185

These figures do not include the following expenditure categories:

Academic support
Organized research
Public service
Student services
Physical plant
Administration
Student aid

[4] University of Alaska, Financial Statements with Supplemental Schedules, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974, pp. 21-22.

FY 1975

DEGREES AVAILABLE, ENROLLMENTS, AND DEGREES AWARDED
University of Alaska[5]

CAMPUS	DEGREES OR CERTIFICATES	TOTAL STUDENTS	CERTIFICATES AWARDED	DEGREES AWARDED
University of Alaska Anchorage Senior	Bachelor's Master's Specialist	2,018		B.A. - 250 M.A. - 140
Fairbanks Campus	Associate, Bachelor's Master's, Doctorates Specialist	4,529		A.A. - 46 B.A. - 283 M.A. - 80 PhD. - 10
Southeastern Senior	Master's	479		M.A. - 36
Anchorage Community	Certificate Associate	6,474	N/A	289
Juneau-Douglas Community	Certificates Associates	552	N/A	A.A. - 15
Kenai Community	Certificates Associates	529	14	A.A. - 4
Ketchikan Community	Certificates Associates	342	N/A	A.A. - 4
Kodiak Community	Certificates Associates	466	87	A.A. - 6
Kuskokwim Community	Certificates Associates	545	55	A.A. - 2
Matanuska-Susitna Community	Certificates Associates	430	32	A.A. - 9
Sitka Community	Certificates Associates	281	10	A.A. - 1
Tanana Valley Comm.[6]	Certificates Associates	276	N/A	A.A. - 5

[5] University of Alaska. Facts About the University of Alaska. Fall 1974. 1974.

[6] The Spring 1975 enrollment at TVCC was 1,320.

THE ALASKA SKILL CENTER

Opened in Seward in January of 1970, the Alaska Skill Center has been a primary source of vocational training in the State since that time. The governing body is the State Department of Education. The program is open-entry/open-exit and is completely individualized. Though the training offered is vocational, adult basic education is considered an important component and more than 485 people have been granted the GED through examinations offered at the Center. Since driving is often a skill that is needed to enable a person to hold a job, driver's training is important, and more than 329 driver's licenses have resulted from Skill Center training.

During the years of operation since 1970, approximately 2,500 individuals have taken courses at the Skill Center. The completion rate has been 72%, of these 66% have been placed in employment. Sixty-five percent of the trainees are from rural Alaska. Seventy-nine percent are from Southeastern, 42% from the Interior, 9% from the Kenai Peninsula and Matanuska Valley, and 5% from the North Slope. Ethnic and geographic origins of students may be found in Appendix 4.

Students live in dormitories provided by the Center, and counseling is an important aspect of the program. The placement of graduates is vigorously pursued. Staff members indicate that the combination of dormitories, counseling, and small town location is important to the success ratio of the program.

In a follow-up study by the Center of 996 students, total earnings in a single year amounted to $6,194,576, an average of $6,221 per person per year. The same group averaged $1,760 per person per year prior to training.

Additional Impact of the Skill Center may be judged by the following statistics:

Students Served, Alaska Skill Center, FY 1975 [7]

Served	982
Completed	613 (71.7%)
Placed in Employment	407 (66.4% of completed)
Terminated	235

Programs available are summarized in Table 1, Appendix 2.

[7] Tables from Alaska Skill Center Statistics

Program Enrollment and Faculty Data, Alaska Skill Center, FY 1975

Program	Enrolled Students	Students Completing	Instructors
Mechanical	196	150	5 Full
Clerical	135	110	2 Full/2 Part
Food Service	149	132	4 Full/1 Part
Building Maintenance	82	69	2 Full
Steelworkers (Union)	63	41	4 Full
Laborers (Union)	NA	178	4 Full

Note: In addition to instructors listed above, three instructors teach Adult Basic Education.

Special Programs Delivered, Alaska Skill Center, FY 1975

Program	Students Involved
Adult Basic Education Instructors	8
Alaska Village Electrical Corporation	10
ANICA-Refrigeration & Oil Burner Repair	8
Computer Operators (Boeing & Calista)	53
Pipeline Bullcooks	15 / session
Teamsters; Firemen, Oilers & Greasers	60
Teamsters; Surveyors	40
Village Management Training	15

Fiscal Information

The total budget for fiscal year 1975 approximated $1,200,000. [8]

INUPIAQ UNIVERSITY

Inupiaq University of the Arctic (North Slope Borough Post-Secondary Education Program) is a new institution. Its activities were initiated in FY 1975. Courses were offered to 169 students last year in the North Slope Borough. The limits of the service area are designated as Point Hope, Wainwright, Nuiquit, Anaktuvuk, Barter Island, Barrow and Meade River.

The program plans for the future are B.A. and A.A. degrees in the following areas.

[8] Interview with Robert Booher and Robert Lutz, Alaska Skill Center, Seward, Alaska, 23 July, 1975.

1. Business Administration
2. Public Administration
3. Resource Management
4. Inupiaq Language and Culture
5. Media Production
6. Support Health Professions

In addition, the Associate degree will be offered in Building and Construction trades. The university will design special programs for on the job training suited to job advancement and will pay for and supervise and correspondence courses.

Since this is a new institution, developmental work is still underway in the areas of course offerings and accreditation. Antioch College and Sheldon Jackson College assist in the areas of class advisement and credit certification. The University of Alaska has also provided advice.

The Borough funds this institution. The governing board of directors is the Inupiaq Council. Total budget for the year was approximately $480,000. Each student, 170 in all, paid an initial fee of $20, but no other fees are paid by the students. The instructional budget was reported to be in the order of $300,000. A catalogue will be published in the Fall of 1975.

HUTCHINSON ADULT CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The James T. Hutchinson Adult Career Development Center is part of the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District. An open-entry/open-exit institution, it has as its purpose the satisfaction of the occupational learning needs of its students. The Center is housed in a new facilitiy off Geist Road in the College area.

Little information was available concerning the number of individuals in the individual skill programs, but approximately 490 people took some type of training there last year. The periods of training varied greatly since some people pursue an extensive program while others seek to improve a single skill.

In addition to the delivery of vocational training programs, the Center offered many shorter interest courses. Approximately 1,000 people attended. The Center lists training in the following areas:

Cooperative Education, in school and on the job programs
Industrial Cooperative, in school and on the job programs
Aircraft Technology
Distributive Education
Office Occupations Cluster (61 instructional modules)

Auto Body and Fender
Auto Mechanics
Carpentry
Cooks Helper
Custodial Services
Vocational Drafting
Printing
Small Engine Repair
Waiter/Waitress
Welding

Programs available are included in Table 1, Appendix 2.

The institutional expenditures for 1974-1975 were $892,428, with the instructional segments being $540,471.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ACADEMY

The Public Safety Academy, located at Sitka, is the institution which prepares officers for the Alaska State Troopers. It also maintains other training programs which fall under departmental responsibilities.

Each year two classes of 30 students take the Department of Public Safety recruit training course. These courses, which last three months, result in credit awarded by Sheldon Jackson College for those recruits who desire it.

In addition, shorter village police training, emergency medical training, and municipal police training programs are carried on. Approximately 480 persons will receive training at the Academy in the coming school year.

The Academy is housed in new facilities built on land purchased from Sheldon Jackson College. Formerly housed at Sheldon Jackson College, the Public Safety Academy maintains a cooperative agreement with the College.

Short in-service programs are given frequently throughout the year, and two of the Academy instructors assisted in the provision of a Sitka Community College sponsored course given at False Island Logging Camp.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

The private institutions in the State are not great in number and generally have specific missions. Alaska Methodist University was founded to fill the need for an independent insitution which would offer a liberal arts education, Sheldon Jackson has for many years concentrated on the educational needs of the native peoples of the State, Alaska Bible College exists to train ministers for a group of churches, St. Herman's Pastoral School educates clergymen of

the Russian Orthodox faith, and the Tanana Chiefs Conference Land Claims College and Inupiaq University of the Arctic are endeavoring to meet the educational needs of the people of their regions.

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

On October 3, 1960, classes first met at Alaska Methodist University in Anchorage. With 1,564 students enrolled during the Fall Semester and nearly 2,000 in the Spring, AMU served the state's second largest student population in 1974-1975.

Comprehensive program summaries are presented in Tables 3 and 4, appendix 2.

Degrees Available, Enrollment, and Degrees Awarded, AMU, FY 1975

Degrees	Total Students Both Degrees	Degrees Awarded
Bachelor's	Spring, 1975 2,000 (est.)	140
Master's Degree		26

Degrees Awarded by Program

Bachelor of Arts, Liberal Arts	78
Bachelor of Arts, Economics	4
Bachelor of Science and Economics, Business Administration	24
Bachelor of Science in Nursing	34
Master of Arts in Teaching	26

The fiscal difficulties which confront Alaska Methodist University are well known. Financial problems were so acute in 1974-1975 that sale of the Institution to the State of Alaska was seriously considered. Only four programs will be offered in 1975-1976; the College of Liberal Arts, College of Nursing, Coop Education, and Continuing Education. The Fairbanks Satellite Program of the College of Nursing will be maintained.

The Starcher Report on Higher Education in Alaska [9] has discussed the innovative programs of Alaska Methodist University and the Alaska Higher Education Consortium and these will not be dealt with here.

[9] McLean Associates, Consultants. "Higher Education in Alaska: A Report With Special Reference to the Community College" (n.p.: 1974).

The Outreach Program of the University has been extensive. Continuing education in the health sciences is offered by the College of Nursing. Head Start supplementary training has offered courses in villages as well as in Anchorage. This program is designed to provide college training to Head Start employees, and may lead to either a one-year or two-year certificate or a baccalaureate degree. An average of 56 people were in this program during 1974-1975. Twenty-seven students took part last year in the University Year for Action, which involved them in the work of such agencies as the Public Defender's Office, Anchorage Native Medical Center, and Human Rights Commission.

ALASKA BIBLE COLLEGE

This institution is a small college located in Glennallen, Alaska, and is owned and operated by the Central Alaska Missions, Inc. The director is Reverend Robert Lee. Opening in the fall of 1966, it enrolled approximately 44 students in 1974-75 and it graduated six. Programs which lead to the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Bible or the Associate Degree in Bible are offered. A catalog is published and student costs are listed there which would indicate total student costs of $1,800 - $2,000 per year of full-time work.

The aim of the college is to prepare students for Christian leadership. According to the catalog, the Alaska Bible College "has no organic connection with any denomination and welcomes fellowship with Bible believing churches who are unashamed of the historical, fundamental, New Testament faith." The Pastoral courses are approved by the Veterans Administration for eligible students. Though high school graduation is normally required for entry, individual evaluation of other applicants is provided for. The college operates in compliance with the State Department of Education regulations and applicant status with the American Association of Bible Colleges has been granted.

ANCHORAGE OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER

Recently relocated into more spacious quarters at 3350 Commercial Drive in Anchorage, AOIC is a private, non-profit, institution which supplies training to Anchorage residents.

A tuition free institution, AOIC receives support for many of its programs from Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) funds administered by the Anchorage Borough. One hundred thirty students attended in FY 1975, with 94 receiving certificates. Many received training toward the GED in addition to the vocational training offered to them. The programs, chiefly in the clerical cluster, are listed in Table 1, Appendix 2.

The program is open-entry/open-exit and utilizes the individualized learning packet system of delivery. Most of the students are women with the majority being in their twenties. They must be at least 18 years of age, and must meet the CETA guidelines in regard to income. There are more applicants than can be accepted,

and some are referred elsewhere because they are beyond the acceptable income level or are otherwise not qualified.

APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS

The Joint Apprenticeship and Trust Committees are the guiding forces behind many of the labor union apprenticeship training programs. Typically, these programs require several years, feature a mixture of classroom and on-the-job experience, have several entrance requirements, and are supported through check off fees, through which an employer contributes a specific amount of money, often ten to fifteen cents for each hour worked by the journeymen of the union. The object of the training is the developing of the skills necessary for journeyman status. Enrollment is limited to the number judged to be employable in the skill. The interview of the prospective student by the trade council is an important aspect of the admissions process. The dropout rate has been low, with the electricians dropout rate being only 3% in recent years.

Equal employment opportunities laws effect these programs and last year there were:

28% minorities
28% veterans
35 women

An excellent program information booklet is available from the Anchorage and Fairbanks Training Information Centers and is routinely supplied to high school counselors.

Though some of the unions did not wish to release fund figures, those which did gave an approximate total expenditure of $1,200,000 for FY 1975. It is safe to estimate that in excess of $2,000,000 goes into this effort in the State each year. Comprehensive Employment Training Act or Bureau of Indian Affairs funds are often used in these programs.

In addition to the numerous programs listed below, the Teamster's Union and the Laborer's Union have been active in training and have offered some courses at the Alaska Skill Center in Seward. There are also many individuals throughout the State who are enrolled in small (one or two people) apprenticeship programs which have been inspected by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. These were too numerous to find individually but the Veterans Administration listing of approved apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs lists 97 agencies or businesses and trades from auto mechanic to string instrument repairman.

Certificates Available, Apprenticeship Programs, FY 1975

Certificates	Total Students	Certificates Awarded
15	1588	283

Appendix 5 summarizes the apprenticeship programs in Alaska. It was not possible to contact some of the unions and in these instances the statistics used were supplied by Mr. William Wadsworth, State Supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

CHARISMATIC BIBLE SCHOOL OF ANCHORAGE

A branch of the Abbott Loop Christian Center, the Charismatic Bible School is owned and operated by the Abbott Loop Community Chapel, Inc. Tuition fees paid by students are taken into the Christian Center building fund.

In FY 1974-1975, 200 students were enrolled, approximately half of whom were candidates for certificates. Three hundred are expected in 1975-1976. In 1974-75, 71 students completed the course.

All of the listed courses are Biblical in nature, and the purpose of the school is "to train pastors, teachers, and evangelists."[10] Tuition for a full schedule is $100 per quarter, and the school is approved by the Veteran's Administration.

INDIAN ACTION PROGRAM, KENAI NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Since 1972, 300 students have received training through the Indian Action Program at Wildwood Station. Participants come from throughout the state, and 300 applications are currently pending.

Programs vary from year to year. In 1974-75, groups completed work in marine fisheries, business management, and an operator's and mechanics course. A course formerly offered in flight training was very popular.

Fifty people received certificates last year. During the training they receive tax free stipends of $3.00/hour and from this they pay their living costs. Though the students may live where they wish in the Kenai area, many live in trailer housing available at Wildwood Station. Students are recruited through the state, and completing students receive transportation to Kenai and back to their homes

ST. HERMAN'S PASTORAL SCHOOL

Members of the Russian Orthodox faith in Alaska opened the doors of St. Herman's in February 1973, at facilities close to Wildwood Station near Kenai. This school, which has as its goal the training of clergy for the Russian Orthodox Church, moved

[10] Charismatic Bible School of Anchorage, Volume 4, No. 1, p. 2.

to Kodiak in the Fall of 1974 where a new 20-student dormitory was being constructed.

By September, 1974, 14 certificates for Church Reader had been awarded and one clergyman was ordained.[11] Eight students attending St. Herman's have received BIA Education Grants.[12]

SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE

This oldest Alaskan educational institution has a history reaching back to 1878, with a long standing commitment to meeting many educational needs of Alaskans. Sheldon Jackson College has a student body of approximately 200. The recent past has featured a pragmatic approach to programs and cooperation with several other agencies.

Sheldon Jackson credits are granted for certain courses given at the Alaska Department of Public Safety Academy, located in Sitka. The students there are housed in the new Public Safety Academy facility but take their meals at Sheldon Jackson and use certain of its recreational facilities.

Through the consortium agreement with the University of Alaska-Sitka Community College, students of either institution may take courses of the other.

Sheldon Jackson credits were awarded for a portion of the offerings of Inupiaq University in 1974-75.

In May, 1975, nine Associate in Arts in Education degrees were granted to students enrolled in the College's Teacher Aide Program. This program, which serves 15 communities in Southeastern Alaska, was designed to train local educators and was begun in 1971. Two federal grants in 1973, totaling $209,828 provided funding to stabilize the program, and 15 communities were served. These were:

Angoon	Craig	Haines
Hoonah	Hydaburg	Juneau
Kake	Ketchikan	Klawock
Klukwan	Metlakatla	Petersburg
Sitka	Wrangell	Yakutat

In 1974-75, the federal Educational Professional Development Act grant was not renewed. This resulted in the programs in Juneau, Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Petersburg, Sitka, and Wrangell becoming tuition based (self-supporting) rather than grant based. Total students enrolled in the EDPA Teacher Aide Program was 43 in the Fall Semester, 49 in the Spring. Tuition based students totaled 55 in the Fall, 53 in the Spring. Sheldon Jackson College has announced that in

[11] Kodiak Daily Mirror, September 3, 1974, p. 3.

[12] Higher Education Roster, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anchorage Agency 1974-75 school year.

the 1975-76 school year its education offerings will be expanded to include a baccalaureate degree program.

The Dental Assistant Program at Sheldon Jackson is a cooperative program with the Alaska Native Health Service, and is usually a one-year program.

In May of 1975, Sheldon Jackson awarded the following degrees.

Degree Programs	Total Students	Certificates Awarded	Degrees Awarded
Associate	200 (est.)	14	30

Developments planned for Fall, 1975 include the inauguration of an Applied Fisheries Science Program, and the new bachelor's degree program in Education.

TANANA CHIEFS LAND CLAIMS COLLEGES

In June of 1974, the Tanana Chiefs Conference Land Claims College came into being. The Land Claims College has in common with the programs of such outreach institutions as Kuskokwim Community College and Inupiaq University of the Arctic the aim of delivering education to people in the villages. In this case, they are the 43 corporate villages in the Tanana Chiefs region which is coterminous with the Doyon Regional Corporation region. Headquarters of the Land Claims College is in Fairbanks.

The delivery method chosen has been the providing of audio-visual tapes to the villages, the providing of a village teacher aide, the acceptance of projects which will enhance the learning of the students, and the use of two-way audio communications where this is possible. Fly-in instructors may be used and students in some programs are flown to Fairbanks or other regional centers for instruction.

The adult basic education effort has been emphasized and one of the earliest workshops involved the training of teachers to deliver adult basic education courses in the villages.

The Board of Directors of the Tanana Chiefs Conference has the fiscal and administrative responsibility for the Land Claims College. Additional guidance is given by the Land Claims College Advisory Council. The institution was accepted as a candidate for accreditation by the Northwest Regional Association of Secondary and Higher Schools to offer the Bachelor's degree as well as the Associate degree.[13] Thus far, degree requirements have been established for the associate degrees in general business administration, village corporate management and for a para-legal associate degree. More degree offerings are planned in the areas of business administration, health administration, native humanities and education.

During the past year approximately 500 people were enrolled in Land Claims

[13] "Accepted as Candidate for Accreditation," Tundra Times, 25 June, 1975, p. 1.

College courses. Adult Basic Education was delivered to approximately 90 people. Outside Fairbanks, no charges are made for these courses, but in Fairbanks there is a fee schedule which is uniform with that of University of Alaska offerings. Eight college credit courses were offered in the Fall Semester, 1974, and 14 were offered in the Spring Semester. Twenty-six villages were served.

Much of the support for this institution came from various federal or state grants. The total funding for 1974-75 amounted to $648,360. Basic administrative budgeting amounted to $227,179. [14]

Before a student is admitted to a degree program he must achieve the GED if he does not have a high school diploma. Thus far only a small proportion of the students are degree candidates.

Degree Programs	Total Students	Certificates Awarded
Associate	500	Statistics not available

PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS

Relatively few proprietary institutions presently operate in Alaska. They generally fall into three rather important groups,: business colleges, beauty schools, and flight schools; plus a mixture of other endeavors. The 1974 Business License Directory includes 169 licenses under its Educational Services Directory. Though some of these, approximately 25-30, are obviously pre-school or day-care endeavors, many are not. From the listed names, about 20-25 appeared to be flight schools. There are several beauty schools, a single business college and a miscellany of others. Driving schools, dancing schools, and schools which present primarily hobby or recreational programs, have not been inventoried.

Private, profit-making organizations, proprietary institutions may lack formal catalogs, are sometimes not rigorous in the maintenance of student records, and may not provide a great deal of financial data. They require that students find living places if they must leave their homes to receive training.

ALASKA BUSINESS COLLEGE

Among the proprietary institutions which were studied, the Alaska Business College was unique. The catalog presents non-tuition information needed by students. Non-tuition fees are listed, refund policies are spelled out, admission requirements and diploma programs are outlined, accreditation and approval for federal and state training programs is clear.

[14] Tanana Chiefs Conference. "Land Claims College: Self Evaluation Report Submitted to the Commission on Higher Schools of the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools." Fairbanks, 1975. (Photocopied), p. 38.

During fiscal year 1975, 188 students were enrolled, with an age range of 16 to 54 years. The median age was in the mid-twenties. One hundred eleven students received diplomas, a smaller proportion than usual because of the loss of several students who took pipeline related jobs. The College is housed in a well-equipped two-story building in downtown Anchorage. Additional program information is contained in summary Table 1, Appendix 2.

Permanent student records are maintained by this institution.

Culmination Level	Total Students	Certificates Awarded
Certificate	188	111

BEAUTY SCHOOLS

Alaskan beauty schools, which are regulated by the State Board of Cosmetology, must fulfill regulations which are concerned with facilities and with the types of training required. The entering student must posess a tenth grade education and must be 16 years of age or older. Students receive 2,000 hours of training, approximately one year. The cost of the program to the student varies but is approximately $700 to $800. The student may also be eligible for CETA support. Beauty schools may be on the Veterans Administration Approved Training Institution List. They are also accepted for BIA supported training. Graduates appear to be quickly placed in employment.

Summary of Beauty School Enrollments

Institution	Median Age of Students	Age Range of Students	Students Certified, FY 1975	Students Training, FY 1975
Alaska Accredited Beauty College	20's	16--46	12	75
Anchorage Beauty School	20's	17--40+	24	40
Trend Setters	20's	16--50	20	45
Fairbanks Beauty School	20's	16--up	20	45
Totals			76	285

FLIGHT SCHOOLS

An idea of the magnitude of this operation may be obtained from the fact that in December, 1974, the FAA Pilot List listed 3,369 private pilots and 2,159 student pilots. The FAA completely regulates licensing of pilots and sets up certain stipulations concerning schools which are FAA approved. Non-approved schools submit to lesser regulation, but all instructors must be approved by the FAA.

To gain a private pilot's license, the average students requires forty to forty five hours of instruction time at an approximate cost per hour of $31 dual and $23 solo. Gaining a private license probably costs a minimum of $1500, with most people investing more. The Veterans Administration has approved twenty one flight schools to offer training toward licenses beyond the private license. During the last year, one large school in Anchorage, Aerotech Flight Service, trained approximately 200 private pilots. There seemed to be no reasonable way to even approximate the number of private pilots in training at any given time.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

Throughout the state many types of training are offered which do not fall into institutional categories. The Civil Service Commission regularly offers courses in management and office skills to governmental employees. Last year (1974-75) 99 courses were listed, of which approximately 75% were taught with an average enrollment of 25. These are short courses, usually of a few days duration. They have also been opened to Alaska Natives and some are participating.

Adult Basic Education is pursued by many not studying under the aegis of an institution. For example, the Laubach Literacy Program staffed completely by volunteer tutors, is reaching approximately 100 non-reading adults in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and other groups are also active in various areas of basic adult education. The Friendship Baptist Mission in Fairbanks maintains a program to teach foreign-born residents to read and write English and to gain the knowledge needed to pass the citizenship examinations. In operation since 1960, this program currently enrolls thirty to fifty persons each semester.

The significance of the total effort to educate those who have not had the usual high school education may be judged by the fact that from January 1, 1974, to December 31, 1974, 2,347 GED diplomas were granted through the State Department of Education. One thousand four hundred and two (1402) diplomas were delivered between January 1, 1974 and August 5, 1975, and the expectation is that the final figure for 1975 will be near that for 1974.

The Department of Corrections spent approximately $200,000 last year in an effort to provide education for people serving sentences in the state jails. Full-time instructors are maintained in six of the facilities.

Paralleling the Public Safety Academy programs in law enforcement in the State, the Fire Service Training Department of the State Department of Education

trains firemen of the State. This organization, last year, taught 357 students in training sessions throughout Alaska.

Native regional corporations have engaged in several types of training to teach the skills which they require at this time. The Aleut League, using Johnson O'Malley funding, sponsored training for 11 bookkeepers from villages. Sixty thousand dollars in CETA, Title III money was used to train 40 village administrators, land managers, and legal assistants by the Bristol Bay Native Association. (The University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service also provided technical assistance.)

The Indian Health Service funded a training session for 16 staff members of the Copper River Native Association. Sealaska has offered short training sessions for its Board of Directors. Mauneluk Association, Inc. prepared a six month regional and village training program for land managers. The Department of Community Planning of the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs participated in this program, as did the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The North Pacific Rim Native Corporation presented a two-week course for land management technicians to 21 people from the Chugach, Cook Inlet and Tyonek Regions.

The preceeding examples are just a few of the types of training being presented through the efforts of the Native regional corporations. The approach appears to be generally quite pragmatic. The association encourages its people to seek whatever culmination level is needed for the job. Such programs as the Health Careers Program, which currently has eight students pursuing college courses and taking part in on-the-job training as well, are helpful in this context. If, on the other hand, a discrete skill is needed, a short seminar or workshop may be the medium chosen.

Several businesses in Alaska offer customer or proprietary training. The IBM office in Anchorage maintains a staff of five instructors who train customer staffs in the use of IBM equipment. These instructors deliver training wherever in the State it is warranted. Approximately 250 people were trained last year. Several other businesses offer similar service.

H and R Block annually offers courses in Anchorage and Fairbanks in income tax preparations. A chief interest is to train the work force used by the firm during the "tax season", but interested individuals regularly take the course for personal benefit.

Occasionally, retail businesses offer classes related to their products. Courses in knitting, sewing, arts and crafts are common. The Color Center of Anchorage advertised art instruction last fall, offering five courses of interest to adults, each being ten, three-hour sessions with teachers well known among Anchorage artists. The cost was $50 per student. These, and similar courses, are usually recreational in nature and are frequently part of the scene in larger communities.

The Dale Carnegie course and the Columbia School of Broadcasting, both located in Anchorage, were contacted by telephone. The information folders subsequently

received from the Columbia School of Braodcasting indicate that it is accepted for the Veterans Administration educational benefits program and is accredited by the Accrediting Commission of the National House Study Council. In After High School, What?, [15] the cost of a Columbia Broadcasting School course is listed as $995.

Some indication of postsecondary educational activities may be gleaned from examining the advertisements and articles included in Appendix 6. This is a random sampling from newspapers and phone books of the State, and serves only to show some of the kinds of activities presently taking place.

A search of the telephone books of the major cities of the State revealed:

Flight schools	11
Art schools	4
Driving schools	2
Educational Consultants	4
Finishing or modeling schools	5
Judo-Karate-Jujitsu schools	3
Knitting instructions	2
Real estate schools	3
Sales training	1
Business colleges	1

Some of these were successfully contacted, many did not answer, several were no longer active numbers. Information received has been included in the body of the report. There is a single listing for California Lutheran College and Santa Clara University Extension. [16] While no answer has ever been received at this listing, the address is in a residential area of Fairbanks.

WICHE STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

These programs have been developed by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education to help students receive professional education which is not available in their home states. Students admitted to this program must fulfill certain residence requirements in Alaska as well as scholastic requirements. However, eligible students receive the benefits of some financial help and preferential consideration of application.

[15] The Aleut League Education Department. After High School, What? An Educational Resource Survey. 1973-74 ed. (Anchorage: The Aleut League, 1974.)

[16] Fairbanks Telephone Directory, Yellow Pages, p. 109, Fairbanks, Alaska, 1974.

Enrollment of Alaskan Students in WICHE Student Exchange Programs

Program	Number of Students
Pharmacy	1
Medicine	25
Dentistry	4
Veterinary Medicine	4
Dental Hygiene	2
Physical Therapy	2
Occupational Therapy	3
Optometry	3
Forestry	1
Law	44
Total	89

BIA GRANTS

Through Bureau of Indian Affairs grants, Native students are aided in both vocational and higher education grants, which are given to students on the basis of need.

Higher Education Grants to Alaskans	1,263
Vocational Education Grants to Alaskans	542

Fiscal year 1975 reports were not available at the time these figures were prepared. About half of the Higher Education Grants recipients attend school in Alaska. The proportion is larger for the Vocational Grant recipients. The choice of institution is open to the student within his training needs, and institutions throughout the United States are being used.

DISCUSSION

In the course of the interviews which yielded much of the basic data for this report, information other than that sought on the form often surfaced. Persons involved in postsecondary education programs throughout the State expressed broad concerns which had to do with such things as adequate counseling, appropriate student housing, and effective and reasonable student recruitment. Though these ideas do not lend themselves to numerical analysis, it has seemed that they should not be ignored. No consensus should be inferred. These observations are included because they were obtained in interviews and appeared to be legitimate concerns for the Commission.

ACCESSIBILITY

The program summaries clearly indicate that there is a great deal of post-secondary education taking place in many locations in the State. In the University of Alaska summary, it was indicated that the University delivered courses to well over 100 locations in Alaska in 1974-75. The Tanana Chiefs Land Claims College indicates it is prepared to serve 28 villages and will ultimately reach the 43 villages of the Tanana Chiefs Conference. Inupiaq University of the Arctic will reach seven Arctic villages. Though post-secondary educational accessibility is not total, it probably would be considered remarkably encompassing in any state but Alaska.

As Appendix 7 shows, 2,347 persons in Alaska received GED certificates and 2,931 received certificates or degrees from the various institutions inventoried. Thus, 5,278 individuals in Alaska achieved an identifiable post-secondary educational goal in 1974-75.

However, some difficult problems must still be faced. Though the University of Alaska reaches many locations, one hears some negative statements about its programs. In the course of this investigation, the full gamut of cliches has been heard -- ivory tower, remote, unrealistic, too high and mighty, head in the clouds, head in the sand, and a host of others.

The University, through its representatives, indicates it is able and willing to deliver courses to almost any group which shows a desire to have a specific course taught. Many modes of delivery are available, and the Kuskokwim Community College is an outstanding example of a small unit of the University reaching a vast area through many delivery systems.

Discussion with many people active in post-secondary education in Alaska, as a part of this study, leaves the impression that the responsive capabilities of an institutions lessen as they become larger or become more tied to specific locations. The variation in importance attached by the various University units to adult basic education, the completion of high school equivalency tests and basic vocational training is strongly indicated by awarding of these certificates at the graduation exercises of some of the community colleges. In other areas of the State, the major University outreach effort has been the delivery of graduate

programs to certificated public school teachers.

The development of the consortia such as the Alaska Methodist University - University of Alaska Consortium in Anchorage, has done much to reduce barriers to education in the State. In both Anchorage and Sitka the breadth of student programs is increased by the agreements between the participating units.

Another major facet of accessibility to post-secondary education is the need for rational decisions concerning what courses will be taught in which locations. Some types of education do not require a great deal of equipment - a teacher or reasonable surrogate, which may be a correspondence course, a programmed learning book, a television or radio program slot, a combination of materials, a local tutor or supervisor in conjunction with a fly-in teacher or fly-out workshops or seminars for students. With some combination of these elements, little is required beyond a packet of materials and books, which can be mailed to the student. Other types of education, of course, require vastly more resources. Training secretarial students in the use of typewriters, duplicating equipment, dictation equipment, or the presentation of science laboratory courses or the training of diesel mechanics or pile-driver operators multiplies the complexities of instruction. An analysis of program delivery systems and of possible locations seems necessary.

There is a wide variety of non-University training programs available in Anchorage, in Fairbanks, and at the Alaska Skill Center in Seward. Many of these involve extensive facilities of the types which cannot be made available in a multitude of communities in the State. Staff members of these programs in Anchorage and Fairbanks have told of the difficulties found by people from the villages in completing training because they often lack suitable places to live during training programs. They clearly indicate a need for living accomodations which would be clean, located near training centers (or with good transportation) reasonably priced, and perhaps most of all, with an atmosphere supportive of the general aims of the training programs.

The Alaska Skill Center, at Seward, has dormitory accommodations for its students. Staff members there feel that the availability of student housing has much to do with the effectiveness of the Center.

The Carpenter's Union in Anchorage also has a small dormitory available to students of its apprentice program. The program director indicated the dormitory facilities are very important to the success of the program.

Most Alaskans are aware of the difficulties faced by the person leaving the tiny community to live in the city. Many people have, at some time in the past, gone through just this type of adjustment, and can well recall its trials. Even with the best guidance and help it is difficult. Rural students often fail to find the assistance needed for coping with urban settings.

COUNSELING

One aspect of education which is most important to students, and most difficult from the standpoint of the institution, is counseling. The understanding of educational jargon by the entering student is fuzzy, at best. What is a credit? When "credits" are earned, why may they be accepted at one institution but rejected at another; be of value in one program, worthless in a second and accepted as something called "elective credit" in a third? Why are the numbers which are attached to courses important? What is "life credit" and how can one person of 40 years receive ten "life credits" while someone else of 40 has zero, or 30 "life credits?" Adult credits, credit by examination, advanced placement credit, transfer credit, proficiency examinations - all of these terms have meaning to institutional administrators, contain ideas of quality and utility to educators, are coin of the realm to those seeking degrees, but may be total confusion to the beginning students.

Beyond the "credit," what is a program or a degree? How does an institution guide its students toward a goal? What realistic and ethical guidelines should exist in the relationship between numbers of people trained and the job availability in the area?

The problem of counseling of students, and potential students, is made difficult by the fact that most students profit more from individual help than from large group meetings and the details of the counseling offered are often not immediately relevant, so students may not "tune in" to the message until it is too late. Interview respondents indicated that the delivery of career guidance to the average student prior to his post-secondary education leap is difficult.

Several people interviewed in the course of this study expressed the feeling that young Alaskans are baffled by the complexities of what types of education are offered, where they are offered and toward what objectives.

The volume, After High School, What? prepared under direction of Vera M. Skaflestad, for the Aleut League, is an excellent presentation of the "facts of life" surrounding post-secondary educational opportunities. It is directed toward an Alaskan Native audience but it could well serve as a model for an informational Commission publication. Such a publication should be frequently updated (annually, if possible).

ACCURACY OF EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Accountability is a fashionable term designating an idea which is hardly new. The Montana State Post-secondary Education Commission Final Report includes as one of the goals of the post-secondary educational system of that state, "Accountability which protects the rights of all who participate in post-secondary education, including students, faculty, staff, and taxpayers."

Current efforts appear to be taking place within the State to improve fiscal accountability throughout the University of Alaska system. These are well known

to the members of the Commission and will not be considered here. Accountability to faculty and staff are similarly not felt to be of primary concern in this report.

Several people interviewed, however, stressed the importance of accountability to students. These discussions indicate that at the time a student enters upon a course or program he deserves, at minimum, the following information:

1. The objectives of the course or program which will enable him to have a reasonable understanding of what skills or learning will be taught.

2. Previous background necessary to enter the program or course.

3. The average total training time required to attain his goal.

4. The total cost to the student of the program.

5. Knowledge about transferability of the credits to be received.

6. A statement of employment possibilities.

7. Knowledge of the type of credit the student will receive and what value this credit may have in his future educational plans.

8. Assurance that permanent records of credits earned, or of other educational achievement, will be kept as they are appropriate.

Some of those interviewed indicated that credits from a particular Alaskan institution are transferable to different units of the University of Alaska by differing amounts. Uniformity in acceptance of transfer credit would ease the student's plight. However, the problem of transferability of credit is so involved and depends so much on the student's choice of program that perhaps the provision of good entrance guidance to students is the most important duty of an institution in this regard.

In attempting to inventory the units offering post-secondary education in Alaska, it was found that what is advertised may not actually exist. Programs indicated in telephone directories had non-functioning numbers, etc. As previously indicated in the program inventory, one telephone listing was for a college and a university but indicated a residential address. Neither of these are Alaska based institutions.

When "truth" in educational offerings is considered, the concept of accreditation of institutions must be considered also. Though a discussion of accreditation is far beyond the scope of this report and no recommendation will be made, the recent publication, Private Accreditation and Public Eligibility by Harold Orlans is suggested as a particularly valuable resource for this topic.

[17] Harold Orlans and others. Private Accreditation and Public Eligibility, 2 vols. (Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1975).

INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS AND REPORTING

Early in the study it was found that many institutions do not record numbers of students in programs. In institutions of higher education, though total enrollments and rosters of graduates are always kept, graduates by program may be difficult to delineate. Complete and uniformly defined fiscal and enrollment date would seem vital to the Commission. It was not possible to identify total graduates of the University of Alaska in fiscal year 1975 because one unit of the University (by July 31, 1975) had not yet certified its May, 1975 graduates. Also, several proprietary institutions could not provide firm enrollment and graduation statistics. This has meant that an important facet of this survey could not be completed.

More important than this, however, is the fact that former students of some programs and courses may not have available formal proof of prior attendance. Since educational certification is necessary or desireable for entrance into several employment areas such certification is as important as the education which it certifies.

The efforts of WICHE [18] and NCHEMS [19] have produced much information on record keeping formats and the Montana State Post-secondary Education Commission Final Report, published at Helena, in December of 1974, presents helpful ideas in the area of gathering information. The New York State Department of Education licensing forms for proprietary institutions are included in Appendix 8. These sources provide several suggestions to the Commission on appropriate data to be gathered and some formats for best obtaining the desired information.

[18] Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

[19] National Commission on Higher Educational Management Systems

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Quantitative findings of the survey are presented under four general categories:

1. Sponsoring Agencies, Enrollments, and Degrees.

   The institutions and agencies from which information was available enrolled a total of 24,747 and granted a total of 3,022 certificates and degrees in Fiscal Year 1974-75. These agencies, their reported enrollments, and certificates and degrees granted are presented in the chart on the next page.

2. Program Variety.

   A wide variety of post-secondary courses and programs was offered in Alaska in 1974-75. Post-secondary education opportunities included electronic technology, village corporation management, teacher education, linguistics, civil engineering, police administration, post-graduate work in zoophysiology, bible and pastoral study, cosmetology, history, and small engine repair. It appeared as though Alaskan institutions were attempting to meet a wide variety of personal and professional needs through these, and other program offerings.

3. Post-Secondary Education Management Information.

   The need for this report was occasioned by the prior lack of a single agency to which post-secondary education agencies and institutions submit regularly data about students, programs and finances. The lack of a common format for reporting these elements further complicates the problem. Without comparable, up-to-date and accurate information, institutional, agency, and state policy planners must operate without all the facts necessary for decision-making. Quantity of programs, as well as location of offerings would be useful information for institutional planning. The timely availability of this kind of information would then promote development of post-secondary education program alternatives needed in the future.

4. Information for Students.

   Current, accurate, and complete information for prospective students was not available in a consistent fashion. Voids in such information narrows the opportunity of the prospective student to weigh all program options with respect to time spent, total costs, skills which may be gained, and job availability which may result. There is no coordinated program by which such information could be disseminated to students in a timely manner.

SPONSORING AGENCIES, ENROLLMENTS, AND DEGREES

1974-1975

TYPE OF SCHOOL/PROGRAM	TOTAL STUDENTS	CERTIFICATES	DEGREES
BEAUTY COLLEGES (4)	285	76	
BUSINESS COLLEGE (1)	188	111	
FLIGHT SCHOOLS (N/A)	N/A	N/A	
JOB-TRAINING PROGRAMS			
Alaska Skill Center	982	613	
Adult Career Devel. Cntr,	1,490	N/A	
Anchorage Opport. Ind. Cntr,	130	94	
Apprenticeship Training	1,588	283	
Indian Action Program	50 (est,)	50	
SUBTOTAL	4,240	1,040	
PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES			
Alaska Methodist University	2,000	--	166
Sheldon Jackson College	200 (est.)	14	30
Tanana Chiefs Land Claims College	500	--	--
SUBTOTAL	2,700	14	196
PUBLIC & PRIVATE AGENCY TRAINING			
Other Programs (Pp. 24-27)	N/A	N/A	N/A
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES			
University of Alaska	16,921	300	1,193
Inupiaq University of the Arctic	169	--	--
SUBTOTAL	17,090	300	1,193
RELIGIOUS			
Alaska Bible College	44	--	6
Charismatic Bible School	200	71	-
St. Herman's Pastoral School	N/A	14	1
SUBTOTAL	244	85	7
TOTAL	24,747	1,626	1,396

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

Recommendations for future studies and developmental activities came from several sources; including the findings of the study, related issues of the study, and the judgement of those involved in conducting the study. The recommendations and activities suggested follow:

1. An appropriate means of systematically and regularly collecting information concerning students, programs, and financial data from Alaska post-secondary educational institutions and agencies should be developed.

2. An appropriate method should be developed to disseminate Alaskan post-secondary educational information to prospective students. This information should include at the minimum: available programs, entrance requirements, student financial aid availability, job availability statistics, dormitory facilities, and other pertinent information.

3. A continuing study should be undertaken which would identify and rank the most perplexing problems confronting policymakers in post-secondary education, analyze the various problem dimensions, and recommend remedial courses of action.

4. A management information program should be planned and installed, one which would provide a continuous inventory of the goals and objectives of post-secondary educational institutions and agencies, which would maintain a systematic review of programs and courses offered, and which would reveal the needed adjustments of the programs to accomodate changing or newly emerging needs.

5. An important criterion for juding the adequacy of program availability is what is needed locally. Therefore, the extent to which post-secondary education courses and programs meet local needs should be studied by comparing the availability of programs utilizing these needs as criteria.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - Interview Form

APPENDIX 2 - Programs Offered in Alaska

Table 1 - Certificates or Diplomas, Vocational Training in Alaska, FY 1975

Table 2 - Major Offerings in Associate Degree Programs

Table 3 - Major Offerings in Bachelor's Degree Programs

Table 4 - Major Offerings in Master's Degree Programs

APPENDIX 3 - Diplomas, Certificates, and Degrees Awarded by the University of Alaska, FY 1975

Table 5 - Diplomas, Certificates, and Associate Degrees

Table 6 - Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

Table 7 - Master's Degrees Awarded

Table 8 - Doctorates Awarded

APPENDIX 4 - Ethnic and Geographic Origins of Graduates, Alaska Skill Center

APPENDIX 5 - Apprenticeship Programs in Alaska

APPENDIX 6 - Advertisements and Articles

APPENDIX 7 - Certificates, Diplomas, and Degrees Awarded by Alaskan Institutions

APPENDIX 8 - New York State Department of Education Application for Annual License to Conduct a Private School or Registered Private Business School

(907) 479-7143

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

June 19, 1975

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission has been established to provide coordinated comprehensive planning for postsecondary education in Alaska. In an effort to inventory the programs currently available in the state, the Commission has asked the Center for Northern Educational Research, University of Alaska, to compile basic descriptive information on offerings of all institutions, agencies, and groups in the field of postsecondary education in Alaska.

This letter will introduce Mrs. Jane Behlke, who is gathering the information for this inventory. I would appreciate your cooperation in the preparation of this inventory.

Sincerely,

E Dean Coon

E. DEAN COON
Assistant Director
Center for Northern
Educational Research

EDC/hg

PLEASE REPLY BY AIRMAIL

Code No. _____ Source _____

_____

Date _____

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INVENTORY

Institutional Information

1. Institution or agency _____
2. Address _____
3. Director _____
4. Type of institution / agency

Public	Private	Other
Federal	Profit	
State	Non-Profit	
Local		

5. Governing Board _____

   Type of governance / policy making body _____
6. Total fiscal year 1975 postsecondary budget _____

   Source: State % _____ Federal % _____

   Local Government % _____

   Private & Corporate % _____

   Income from students % _____

   Other % _____
7. Total fiscal year 1975 instructional budget _____

   Percent of total instructional programs represented by accompanying forms _____
8. Total fiscal year 1975 institutional budget _____
9. Publication available? _____

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INVENTORY

Appendix 1

Source _____

_____

Date _____

General Information

1. Program _____

   If no title, name of courses _____

   _____

2. Purpose / description _____

   _____

3. Student financial data -- directly related to program
   Proportion paid by:

Paid by	Student	Agency	Other	N A	Total
Tuittion & Fees					
Room & Board					
Travel					
Stipend					
Other					

4. Culmination of program:

   Graduate Degree _____ Bachelor's Degree _____

   Associate Degree _____ Adult Credit _____

   Certificates or Diploma _____

   Vocational Skills _____

   Mixed: Proportion _____

   Other _____

Source _____

_____

Date _____

5. Requirements for Entry:

Culminates in degree, certificate, or diploma

YES	NO	
		Prerequisite Course
		High School or G.E.D.
		Age
		Entrance Examination
		Current Employment
		None
		Combination
		Other _____

_____

6. Intended duration of program (average):

one week or less _____ two-three weeks _____

four-14 weeks _____ semester _____

year _____ two years _____

four years _____ other _____

7. Delivery: Estimate % in each category:

Supervision	Method	Group Size
Instructor _____	Classroom _____	Individual _____
Tutor/Coordinator _____	Programmed Instructor _____	Small Group _____
Job Supervisor _____	Correspondence _____	Class _____
Self _____	Videotape _____	Other _____
Other _____	Field/Job Experience:	

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INVENTORY

Source _____

_____

Date _____

8. Number of courses involved in program _____

   Unduplicated count, FY '75 _____

9. Contributing agency, if other than listed on information form

   Name _____ _____

   Type of contribution _____

10. Does the service area exceed commuting distance? Yes _____ No _____

    If yes, do many students change location to take part in offerings?

    Yes, for short periods, less than two weeks _____ Yes, for longer periods _____ No change required _____ Limits of service area _____

11. Number of instructors: Full time in program _____ Part time _____

12. Number of students enrolled, FY 1975 _____ % award candidates _____

    Descriptive data - estimate % where choice

    a. Rural _____ Urban _____

    b. Native _____ Non-Native _____

    c. Women _____ Men _____

    d. Age range _____

    e. Median age _____

    f. Other _____

13. Number of students completing program, FY 1975 _____

14. Description of facilities _____

    _____

    _____

15. Descriptive material and/or reports on program available _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

PROGRAMS OFFERED IN ALASKA

NOTE: Tables 1 - 4, have been prepared from the best available data: catalogs, newspaper list of courses, class schedules. They do not represent all available programs. They do represent the great majority.

Because it began operations in the fall of 1974 and initially used both Hutchinson Adult Career Developments programs University of Alaska, Fairbanks programs, Tanana Valley Community College has not been listed separately. Its rapid growth will result in materially increased offerings in Fairbanks in 1975-1976.

Table I

CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN ALASKA - FY 1975

	Alaska Business College	Adult Career Development Center	Alaska Skill Center	Anchorage Opportunities Industrialization Center	Apprenticeship Training Program	Alaska Bible College	Charismatic Bible School Of Anchorage	Anchorage Community College	Juneau-Douglas Community College	Kenai Community College	Ketchikan Community College	Kodiak Community College	Kuskokwim Community College	Matanuska-Susitna Community College	Sheldon-Jackson Community College	Sitka Community College	Anchorage Daily News	Alaska Railroad
Accounting	X																	
Adult Basic Ed. (GED or HS)		X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Aircraft Technology		X																
Airline	X																	
Asbestos Worker					X													
Auto Body and Fender		X																
Auto Mechanics		X						X										
Automotive Training			X															
Bookkeeping				X									X					
Bricklayer					X													
Building Maintenance			X															
Business Administration										X								
Carpentry			X		X													
Cement Mason					X													
Child Care Occupations		X																
Clerical				X														
Commercial Fishing Vessel																X		
Cooks Helper/Foods		X	X															
Custodial Services		X																
Dental Assistant								X										
Diesel			X															
Drafting, Vocational		X																
Electricians					X													
Electronics											X							
Hotel-Motel Management	X																	
Industrial Electronics										X								
Ironworkers					X													
Lifeboatman Training											X							
Medical Office Assistant								X										
Navigation											X							
Nursing Science								X										
Pre-Nursing													X					
Office Occupations										X								
Office Occupations Cluster	X	X						X	X			X	X					
Operating Engineers			X		X													

Table I (cont.)

	Alaska Business College	Adult Career Development Center	Alaska Skill Center	Anchorage Opportunities Industrialization Center	Apprenticeship Training Program	Alaska Bible College	Charismatic Bible School of Anchorage	Anchorage Community College	Juneau-Douglas Community College	Kenai Community College	Ketchikan Community College	Kodiak Community College	Kuskokwim Community College	Matanuska-Susitna Community College	Sheldon-Jackson Community College	Sitka Community College	Anchorage Daily News	Alaska Railroad
Painters and Allied Trades					X													
Pastoral						X	X											
Petrochemical Technology										X								
Plumbers & Pipefitters					X													
Power House Operators			X															
Printing		X																
Radio-Television Operator													X					
Railroad Related Trades																		X
Refrigeration														X				
Retail Checking				X														
Roofers					X													
Secretarial				X														
Sheetmetal Workers					X													
Small Engine Repair		X	X															
Village Corp. Management													X					
Waiter/Waitress		X			X													
Water/Waste Water Tech.										X								
Welding			X								X							

Table 2

MAJOR OFFERINGS IN ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAMS

FY 1975

Offering	Alaska Bible College	U. of A. Anchorage	U. of A. Fairbanks	U. of A. South-eastern	Sheldon Jackson
Accounting		X	X		
Air Traffic Control		X			
Airframe & Power Plant		X			
Art		X			
Automotive Technology		X			
Behavioral Science		X			
Bible	X				
Biology		X			
Business Administration		X			
Chemical Science			X		
Chemistry		X			
Computer Info. Systems			X		
Construction Technology			X		
Early Childhood Devel.		X	X	X	
Education					X
Electronics Technology		X	X		
English		X			
Fishery & Wildlife Mgt.					X
Food Service Technology		X			
Forestry					X
Geology		X			
Home Economics (Cloth)		X			
Humanities		X		X	
Instructional Aide		X			
Liberal Arts			X	X	
Logging Management					X
Medical Lab. Technol.		X			
Mineral & Petrol. Tech.			X		
Music		X			
Natural Science		X			
Nursing		X			
Office Administration			X		
Police Administration		X	X		
Political Science		X			
Professional Piloting		X			X
Psychology		X			
Secretarial Studies		X		X	
Social Science				X	
Sociology		X			
Speech Communication		X			
Survey Technology		X			
Welding-Materials Tech.		X			

Table 3

MAJOR OFFERINGS IN BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMS

FY 1975

Offering	Alaska Bible College	U. of A. Anchorage	U. of A. Fairbanks	Alaska Methodist University
Anthropology		X	X	X
Art		X	X	X
Applied Physics			X	
Bible	X			
Biology		X	X	X
Business Accounting		X		
Business Admin.-Finance			X	
Business Admin.-Mgt.		X	X	
Business Admin.-Mkting			X	
Business Administration				X
Business Education		X	X	
Chemistry		X	X	X
Civil Engineering			X	
Earth Sciences			X	
Economics		X	X	X
Education		X	X	X
Electrical Engineering			X	
English		X	X	X
Eskimo			X	
Fisheries Biology			X	
French			X	
General Sciences			X	
Geography			X	
Geography & Region Dev.			X	
Geology		X	X	X
Geological Engineering			X	
German			X	
Health Sciences				X
History		X	X	X
Home Economics			X	
Humanities			X	
Interdisciplinary Study			X	
Journalism			X	
Linguistics			X	
Mathematics		X	X	X
Mechanical Engineering			X	
Medical Technology			X	
Mining Engineering			X	
Modern Language				X
Music		X	X	
Natural Resources			X	
North Pacific Area Stud.				X

MAJOR PROGRAMS IN BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

Offering	Alaska Bible College	U. of A. Anchorage	U. of A. Fairbanks	Alaska Methodist University
Northern Studies			X	
Nursing				X
Peace Arts			X	
Philosophy			X	X
Physical Ed. & Recreat.				X
Physical Education			X	
Physics		X	X	X
Political Science		X	X	
Psychology		X	X	X
Religion				X
Russian			X	
Russian Studies			X	
Sociology		X	X	X
Spanish			X	
Speech Communications			X	
Speech & Drama				X
Wildlife Management			X	

Table 4

MAJOR OFFERINGS IN

MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMS, 1974-1975

MAJORS	Alaska Methodist University	University of Alaska, Anchorage	University of Alaska, Fairbanks	University of Alaska, Southeastern
Accounting		X		
Anthropology			X	
Biology			X	
Botany			X	
Business Administration		X	X	
Chemistry			X	
Civil Engineering			X	
Counseling		X		
Creative Writing		X		
Environmental Quality Engin.			X	
Education	X	X	X	X
Electrical Engineering			X	
Engineering Management		X	X	X
English		X	X	
Fisheries Biology			X	
Geology			X	
Geophysics			X	
History			X	
Mathematics			X	
Mechanical Engineering			X	
Mining Engineering			X	
Mineral Preparations Engineer			X	
Physics			X	
Public Administration	X	X		
Science Management		X	X	
Wildlife Management			X	
Zoology			X	
Cross Discipline/Spec. Prog.		X	X	

NOTE: 1. Areas of specialization are available within the education and business administration offerings.

2. The Alaska Methodist University degree is the Master of Arts in Teaching which requires a teaching field specialization as well.

NOTE: The data found on the following tables was prepared from commencement programs, the best currently available data. Final statistical reports from the University of Alaska are not yet available.

Table 5

DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES, AND ASSOCIATE DEGREES AWARDED

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM, 1974-1975

AWARDS	Anchorage	Fairbanks	South-eastern	Juneau-Douglas	Kenai	Ketchikan	Kodiak	Kuskokwim	Matanuska-Susitna	Sitka	Tanana Valley	Sub-Totals
High School Diploma	102				6		74	37	9	2		230/230
Certificates/General								18				18
Clerical							13		10			23
Nurse's Aide										8		8
Petro-Chemical Tec.					6							6
Refrigeration									13			13
Secretarial					2							2/70
Assoc. Degree/General				15				2		1		18
Accounting	7											7
Airframe & Power	8											8
Air Traffic Controller	17											17
Anthropology	11											11
Automotive Technician	4											4
Aviation Technician	1										5	6
Banking	2											2
Behavioral Science	6											6
Biology	4											4
Business	11	1					2					14
Chemistry	1											1
Computer Info.	4	5										9
Construction Tech.		2										2
Early Childhood	3	1										4
Electronics Technician	6	9			1							16
English	1								1			2
Fire Science	4											4
Food Serv. Tech.	7											7
Geology	2											2
History	4											4
Home Economics	3											3
Humanities	9						1		3			13
Law Science	2											2
Liberal Arts		8										8
Materials Tech.	9											9
Mineral & Petroleum		3										3
Music	2											2
Natural Science	9						2					11
Nursing	26											26
Office Administration	1	5										6
Paramedical Tech.	2											2
Police Administration	27	8							1			36
Political Science	4											4
Professional Piloting	22											22
Psychology	18				1							19
Science		4										4
Secretarial Studies	12					1	1					14
Social Science	20				2	3			4			29
Sociology	17											17
Surveying Tech.	2											2
Welding & Materials	1											1/381
TOTALS	391	46		15	18	4	93	57	41	11	5	681

Table 6

BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM, 1974-1975

SUBJECT AREA	FAIRBANKS CAMPUS	ANCHORAGE CAMPUS
Applied Physics	1	
Electronics Technology	1	3
Art	4	9
Journalism	11	
Music	4	6
English	3	14
Theater	3	
Peace Arts	2	
Speech Communication	2	
Philosophy	1	
German	1	1
Arts and Sciences	1	
Russian		1
Elementary Education	36	43
Sociology	12	32
Secondary Education	3	12
Psychology	9	45
Physical Education	6	
Anthropology	10	3
Home Economics	5	
Natural Resources	12	
Medical Technology	1	
Biological Sciences	45	10
Fisheries Biology	4	
Wildlife Management	7	
Marketing	9	
History	4	11
Business Education	2	
Economics	4	6
Political Science	10	6
Management	5	21
Office Administration	3	
Accounting	6	18
Finance	4	1
Northern Studies	1	
Geological Engineering	3	
Geography	4	1
Geology	8	1
Mining Engineering	3	
Electrical Engineering	6	
Mechanical Engineering	3	
Chemistry	4	
Civil Engineering	13	
Mathematics	5	6
General Science	2	
TOTAL	283	250

Table 7

MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM, 1974-1975

SUBJECT AREA	FAIRBANKS CAMPUS	ANCHORAGE SENIOR COLLEGE	SOUTHEASTERN SENIOR COLLEGE
English	7	7	
Creative Writing		1	
German	1		
Education	20		24
Elementary Education		12	
Secondary Education		10	
Public School Administration		18	
Reading		26	
Counseling & Guidance		5	
Special Education		5	
Adult Education		1	
Environmental Education		1	
Vocational Education		2	
Counseling Psychology		13	
Anthropology	2		
Home Economics	1		
Zoology	2		
Botany	1		
Biology	4		
Natural Resources			
Wildlife Management	3		
History	3		
Business Administration	6	15	
Geology	8		
Mineral Preparation Engineer.	2		
Ocean Engineering	1		
Marine Geology	1		
Biological Oceanography	1		
Geohydrology	1		
Environmental Health Science	1		
Chemistry	4		
Environmental Quality Engin.	2		
Mathematics	2		
Civil Engineering	1		
Science Management	1		
Geophysics	1		
Engineering Management	2	6	1
Public Administration		14	11
Interdisciplinary		1	
Economics		1	
TOTAL	80	140	36

Table 8

DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SYSTEM, 1974-1975

SUBJECT AREA	FAIRBANKS CAMPUS	ANCHORAGE SENIOR CAMPUS	SOUTHEASTERN SENIOR CAMPUS
Oceanography	1		
Arctic Engineering	1		
Geophysics	4		
Physics	2		
Zoophysiology	2		
TOTAL	10		

ETHNIC AND GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS OF GRADUATES, Alaska Skill Center

SEPTEMBER 1, 1973 to MAY 2, 1975 SUMMARY OF GRADUATES OF ASC

		NATIVE	CAUCASIAN	NEGRO	PHILIPPINE	SPANISH	TOTAL
REGION I	- Barrow	33					33
REGION II	- Kotzebue	31					31
REGION III	- Nome	48	2				50
**REGION IV	- Fairbanks (Urban)	20	12				32
REGION IV	- Rural Fairbanks Area (Tok, Stevens Village, Galena Chalkyitsik, Shageluk, Anaktuvuk)	44	7				51
**REGION V	- Bethel (26 Urban - 94 Rural)	117	3				120
REGION VI	- Perryville, Sand Point, Unalaska	3					3
REGION VII	- Nondalton, Levelock, Dillingham King Salmon	17					17
**REGION VIII	- Palmer, Homer, Moose Pass, Soldotna, Kenai	3	25		1		29
REGION IX	- Glennallen, Gakona, Copper Center, Chitina	14	7				21
**REGION X	- Kodiak (Urban)	5	12		2		19
REGION X	- Rural Kodiak Island	5					5
REGION XI	- Seward, Valdez, Cordova	27	57				84
**REGION XII	- Juneau, Sitka (Urban)	28	14	2			44
REGION XII	- Rural Southeastern	5	1				6
**ANCHORAGE		106*	117*	6		1	230
		506	257	8	3	1	775

*42 CETA Anchorage Trainees

**Considered Urban: They have community colleges - Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan, Sitka Juneau, Bethel, Palmer, and Kodiak

** URBAN = 380, of which number 224 are from Anchorage

RURAL = 395

Appendix 5

APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS IN ALASKA
1974-75

Trade	Training Agency	1975 Number of Apprentices Enrolled	1975 Apprentices Completing
Asbestos Worker	Asbestos Workers Local 97, Anchorage	32	0
Insulation Worker Trainee	Asbestos Workers Local 97, Anchorage	42	36
Bricklayers	Bricklayers Local #1	34	8
Carpenter	Carpentry Training Center, Anchorage	258	26
Carpenter	Carpentry Training Center, Fairbanks	73	9
Cement Masons	Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons, Anchorage	19	3
Cement Masons	Cement Masons and Plasterers, Fairbanks	15	13
Electricians, Lineman Cable Splicers, Wiremen, Telephone	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Anchorage	318	59
Ironworkers	Alaska Ironworkers Training Program Trust	78	14
Ironworkers	National Ironworkers Training Program for American Indians	91	63
Operating Engineer	Operating Engineers, Anchorage	134	0
Painters, Tapers, Floor Coverers, Glazers	Painters and Allied Trades, Anchorage	104	1
Painters	Painters and Allied Trades, Fairbanks	37	7
Plumbers & Pipe-fitters	Anchorage Plumbers & Pipefitters	89	5

Trade	Training Agency	1975 Number of Apprentices Enrolled	1975 Apprentices Completing
Plumbers & Pipefitters	Fairbanks Plumbers & Pipefitters	140	8
Printer	Anchorage Daily News	5	4*
Roofer	Roofers Local, Anchorage	21	0
Railroad Trades	Alaska Railroad	47	3
Sheetmetal Workers	Anchorage Sheetmetal Workers	22	5
Sheetmetal Workers	Fairbanks Sheetmetal Workers	5	0
Waiter-Waitress	Hotel & Restaurant Workers	24	24*
	TOTAL	1,588	283

*Information from William Wadsworth, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training

October 1974 Anchorage Directory

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Apprentice Outreach Program
238 E 5th Av 277-1918

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY INC
627 W 3rd Av 274-7507
Alaska School Supply Inc
730 E 15th Av 272-9496
GRACE V F INC
605 E 13th Av 272-6431
Pictures Inc 811 W 8th Av 279-1515

SCHOOLS

Abbott Loop Christian Center
Abbott Loop Community Chapel
2626 Abbott Rd 344-4577
Charismatic Bible School of Anchorage
Strutz R K Dean Res 344-2764
Christian Schools of Alaska
Reetz J J Adm Res 344-0320

ADVANCE SCHOOLS INC

asi

HOME OFFICE CHICAGO, ILL.

Get job related training in the field of your choice. Learn at home in your spare time. All needed equipment, materials furnished. Phone our local office for Free Facts.

ELECTRICAL	BOOKKEEPING
AIR CONDITIONING-REFRIGERATION	SECRETARIAL (Legal, Medical Private)
AUTO MECHANICS	SHORTHAND
TYPING	
ELECTRONICS	

ABOVE PROGRAMS APPROVED FOR VETERAN'S TRAINING

Advance Schools Inc
3960 Spenard Rd 274-1258

Advance Schools Inc 3960 Spenard Rd ... 274-1258
ALASKA ACCREDITED BEAUTY COLLEGE
See Our Ad At Beauty Culture Schools
610 E 15th Av 277-9288
ALASKA BUSINESS COLLEGE
328 E 4th Av 277-2601
See Our Ad This Classification
Alaska Laborer's Training Program
109 Muldoon Rd 333-2013
Alaska Methodist University
All Departments
University Dr 272-4401
ANCHORAGE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY
7145 Madelynne Dr 333-5563
ANCHORAGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS
6401 E Northern Lights Blvd 333-6535
Anchorage Community College
All Depts 2533 Providence Av 279-6622
CARPENTRY TRAINING CENTER
3909 Arctic Blvd 277-0490
COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF BROADCASTING
See Our Ad Rad & Tel Brdcstg Schools
..... 274-2222
DALE CARNEGIE COURSES
3300 Purdue 279-5106

DRIVING INSTRUCTION BY ROYAL

WE HAVE
- LICENSED EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS
- DUAL CONTROL

AND WE ARE
- RECOGNIZED BY MOST MAJOR INSURANCE COMPANIES

"Learn To Drive Correctly To Stay Alive"

"FOR INFORMATION CALL"

ROYAL SCHOOL OF DRIVING
430 W 7th Av 272-7311

Electrical Apprenticeship School
5144 E 22nd Av 333-4504
Greater Anchorage Area Borough School District
Whaley Helen S Center
2220 Nichols 274-4582
HARVESTER CHRISTIAN ACADEMY
9101 Brayton Dr 344-0528
International Flight Instrument School
W International Airport Rd 277-4918
Mt McKinley Nursery School & Day Care Center 4107 Minnesota Dr 277-4884
2748 Raspberry Rd 344-2856
NIGHTINGALE-CONANT COMMUNICATIONS—WARN ENTERPRISES
Management & Sales Training
3301 Purdue 274-3519

Continued on Next Page

ANCHORAGE DAILY TIMES, August 29, 1975

New College To Provide Alternative

The Christian University of Alaska has been formed to provide an alternative to higher education offered in Alaska, according to Luis Gonzales, president.

The university is mainly a concept at this time, but hopefully within the next 10 years will be full-fledged, he said yesterday.

The courses, taught by qualified college instructors, this year will be mathematics, English and Spanish. However, no degrees can be offered until there is a full program.

Gonzales says the purpose of the school is to provide a different flavor to higher education. The courses will be open to people graduating from the Christian Schools of Alaska and others in the Christian community around Anchorage.

The teachers will be paid a percentage based on the number of students they have in their classes and the amount of money the university brings in from the tuition.

"We will never be in the red, but our teachers will never get rich off of teaching here," Gonzales said.

The university is beginning in facilities of the Abbott Loop Chapel. Gonzales plans to approach other churches in the area to see if they are interested in joining this venture. He stresses the need for this type of education in Alaska so students don't have to go Outside.

FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, August 30, 1975

Worship at the

HAMILTON ACRES BAPTIST CHURCH

(a multi-ministried Church with a single purpose)

Hugh Hamilton - Pastor

- *Accelerated Christian Education, grades 1-12*
- *Alaska Baptist College, evening classes*
- *Youth program with full-time youth worker*
- *Pre-school, ages 4-5*
- *Mission Program — local and world-wide*
- *Alaska's most intense soul-winning program*
- *Full-time Music Minister*
- *Fundamental-Premillennial*

Limousine Service to all services, call 456-5995 or 452-4393

Sunday School . . . . . 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship . . . . . 11:00 a.m.
Christian Training . . . . . 6:00 p.m.
Evening Service . . . . . 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Prayer Service. . . . . 7:00 p.m.

138 Farewell Avenue

"In the Heart of Alaska . . . for the Hearts of Alaska"

CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES AWARDED BY ALASKAN INSTITUTIONS, FY 1975

Institutions	Diplomas and Certificates	Associate Degrees	Bachelor Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctor of Philosophy Degrees
Alaska Bible College		Combination of six degrees			
Alaska Business College	111				
Alaska Methodist Univ.			140	26	
Alaska Skill Center	613				
Apprenticeship Training	283				
Sheldon Jackson College	14	30			
University of Alaska	300	394	533	256	10
Charismatic Bible School of Anchorage	71				
Indian Action Program, Wildwood	50				
Anchorage Opportunities Industrialization Center	94				
TOTALS	1,536	424 (+6)	673	282	10

Total GED (High School Equivalency) awarded in Alaska
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974 ----------

NOTE: Some of these were awarded to recipients of University of Alaska High School diplomas and may be included in the totals above.

CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES AWARDED BY ALASKAN INSTITUTIONS, FY 1975

Diplomas and Certificates	Associate Degrees	Bachelor Degrees	Master's Degrees	Doctor of Philosophy Degrees	TOTALS
	Combination of six degrees				6
111					111
		140	26		166
613					613
283					283
14	30				44
300	394	533	256	10	1,493
71					71
wood 50					50
94					94
1,536	424 (+6)	673	282	10	2,931

Equivalency) awarded in Alaska
December 31, 1974 ----------2,347

ere awarded to recipients of University of Alaska High School diplomas and
in the totals above.

Office use only	

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF SPECIAL OCCUPATIONAL SERVICES
99 WASHINGTON AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12210

APPLICATION FOR ANNUAL LICENSE

To Conduct a
Private School or
Registered Private Business School

DATA AND REPORT
for the 12-month period

beginning_____, ending_____

Office use only
RETURN TO ALBANY
WORK COPY
FILE COPY

Name of School _____

Address (No. and Street) _____

Annex (No. and Street) _____

(City) _____ Zip Code _____ Telephone No. _____

Date Application Prepared _____ Present License No. _____ Expires _____

1. Director

Name _____

Address _____

License or Permit No. _____ Date _____

2. Owner or Owners

Indicate whether ( ) sole owner ( ) corporation or ( ) partnership

Name _____
(Use corporate or partnership name if applicable)

Address _____

Officers, Principal Stockholders or Partners

Name	Title	Address	No. of Shares

In addition to the reports and data herein contained, the following materials are herewith submitted and are a part of this application: (Identify each item with the appropriate letter and add any not listed.)

A. Enrollment agreement
B. Application for admission
C. Certificate of graduation
D. Attendance record form
E. Progress record form
F. Student report card
G. Student receipt form
H. Promotional materials
I. Evidence of Performance Bond

A certified check or money order payable to the State Education Department, for the statutory fee of $100 is attached.

Note: Mail application and attachments to—DIVISION OF FINANCE—State Education Department, Albany, New York 12210.

Note: If space provided is insufficient, use additional sheets similarly ruled.

3. COURSES OF STUDY

Course No.	(Use exact title as approved)	Length (Hours)	Date of Orig. Approval	Date of Last Apvd. Revision	Date of Apvl. to train veterans
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

4. Have the entrance requirements or vocational objectives been revised since the course of study was approved?
Yes ( ) No ( ) Date Revision approved _____

5. If the school is approved to train veterans, do you desire to have this approval continued?
Yes ( ) No ( )

67

6. CLASS SCHEDULES (where applicable)

Course No. From Item 3	Session (Morning, afternoon or evening)	Daily Schedule From	To	Hours per day	Days of the week (e.g. Mon., Wed., etc.)	Hours per week

( ) CHECK HERE IF A PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET ARE SUBMITTED IN LIEU OF ITEMS 7 and 8 BELOW. This statement should be for the same reporting period as on Page 1.

7. RECEIPTS

Note: Course numbers must be the same as those in Item 3

	Course 1	Course 2	Course 3	Course 4	Course 5	Course 6	Total
A. Tuition							
1) Veterans							
2) Other students							
B. Other charges							
1) Veterans							
2) Other students							
C. Other Income							
Total							

Accounts Receivable _____

Total _____

8. EXPENDITURES

A. Administration
- 1) Salaries _____
- 2) Other expenses _____

B. Instruction
- 1) Salaries of teachers _____
- 2) Instructional supplies _____
- 3) Other expenses _____

C. Equipment
- 1) Repair and replacement _____
- 2) Depreciation _____

D. Maintenance of Plant
- 1) Rent, salaries of janitors, supplies, and other expenses _____

E. Fixed Charges
- 1) Insurance _____
- 2) Taxes, license fees, etc. _____
- 3) Other expenses _____

F. Debt Service
- 1) Interest on loans, mortgages, etc. _____

G. Advertising & Promotion
- 1) Advertisements, printing, etc. _____
- 2) Personal service _____

H. Refunds to discontinued students _____

I. Miscellaneous (Itemize)

_____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Total Expenditures _____

Accounts Payable _____

Total _____

9. PERFORMANCE BOND

No. _____

Company _____

Period of Validity _____

Amount _____

10. REGISTRATION

Note: In Column A enter enrollment at beginning of year; in Column B, number of new enrollees during year; in Column C, enrollment at end of year. The sum of Columns (1) and (2) must equal the sum of Columns (3), (4) and (5).

Course No. from Item 3	Veterans			Others			Total			No. grad. during year (4)	No. left before compl. (5)	Placement	
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A (1)	B (2)	C (3)			Employees	Own Business
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
Total													

11. ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Are attendance records maintained:	Yes	No
a) in a bound register of attendance or roll book?	( )	( )
b) in ink or indelible pencil?	( )	( )
c) to show presence and absence?	( )	( )
d) to show time lost by lateness and leaving early?	( )	( )
e) to show aggregate attendance?	( )	( )
f) to show teacher attendance?	( )	( )

12. Supervisors, Teachers, Instructors, or Examiners

Note: Include ALL teachers employed at any time during the reporting year. Indicate "P" for permit and "L" for license. Do not include administrators who do no teaching. This is not in lieu of prompt notification of faculty changes.

Name of Teachers	No. of courses taught	Dates of Service		No. of teacher training courses completed	State License		
		Began	Ended		Kind P or L	No.	Date expires

13. Have any additions, deletions or substitutions been made since the application for approval of course of study was approved with respect to:

a) Fixed equipment? Yes ( ) No ( )

b) Portable equipment? Yes ( ) No ( )

c) School owned tools? Yes ( ) No ( )

d) Student kit and textbooks? Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes, attach a list of all changes showing the date the last complete list was filed, the name and manufacturer, and whether the equipment is added (A), deleted (D) or replaced (R).

14. Have there been any changes, additions or deletions in the school plant during the reporting year?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes, what is the date of the letter of approval? _____

Gross capacity? _____

15. Are library materials available to students at the school? Yes ( ) No ( )

16. What are the dates of approval of enrollment agreements currently in use? (Identify by course number.)

_____

17. Are the required records maintained in an approved manner? Yes ( ) No ( )

18. Has all advertising and promotional material been approved? Yes ( ) No ( )

19. Has any governmental agency issued an order to the school to cease or desist from any act or practice?

Yes ( ) No ( )

20. Are the school policies concerning the following contained in the school catalog or bulletin attached to this application? (If not, state on separate sheets and attach to this application.)

	Yes	No
a. Attendance standards (interruption, probation)	( )	( )
b. Leave of absence	( )	( )
c. Tardiness and leaving early	( )	( )
d. Make-up work	( )	( )
e. Starting dates or periods of entrance	( )	( )
f. Advanced credit	( )	( )
g. Entrance requirements	( )	( )
h. Standards of progress and achievement (interruption, probation)	( )	( )
i. Standards of conduct (interruption, probation)	( )	( )
j. Guidance and placement	( )	( )

21. Is the certificate of graduation or completion approved?

Yes ( ) No ( ) Date of approval _____

Application is hereby made to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York for a license to conduct a private trade school in conformity with sections 5001, 5002, 5003 and 5004 of the Education Law and section 126 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education.

I hereby certify that the school named in this application is functioning and will continue to function in complete conformity with the provisions of sections 5001, 5002, 5003 and 5004 of the Education Law and section 126 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education, and the statements contained herein and materials appended to this application are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AFFIDAVIT

State of New York

County of _____ (Signed) _____

_____ ss Director

being duly

sworn, deposes and says that the statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

_____ day of _____ 19_____

_____

Notary Public

(Seal)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Accountability. Technical Group Report No. 1. Helena, Montana: Montana Commission on Post-Secondary Education, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 095 949, 1974.

Alaska Bible College. Catalog of the Alaska Bible College, 1971-1973. Glennallen: Alaska Bible College, 1971. 32 p.

Alaska Business College. Catalog, 1975-1976. Anchorage, Alaska Business College, 1975. 47 p.

Alaska Methodist University. Bulletin. 1974-75 catalogue ed. Anchorage: Alaska Methodist University, 1974.

Alaska. Department of Revenue. Alaska Business License Directory - 1974. n.p.: Alaska Department of Rkvenue, 1974.

The Aleut League Education Department. After High School What? An Educational Resource Survey. 1973-74 ed. Anchorage: The Aleut League, 1974. 227 p.

Apprenticeship: Information Kit for Educators, Counselors, Employment Advisors. Anchorage and Fairbanks: Anchorage Training Information Center and Fairbanks Training Information Center, n.d.

McLean Associates, Consultants. "Higher Education in Alaska: A Report With Special Reference to the Community College." n.p.: 1974 (Mimeographed)

Montana Commission on Postsecondary Education. Final Report. Helena, Montana: Montana Commission on Postsecondary Education, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 099 040, 1974.

Montana Post-Secondary Education: Issues and Questions. Staff Report No. 2. Helena, Montana: Montana Commission on Post-Secondary Education, 1973; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 095 947, 1973.

Montana Proprietary Schools. Staff Report No. 9. Helena, Montana: Montana Commission on Post-Secondary Education, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 095 950, 1974.

North Star Borough School District. Career Development Center Catalog. 3 (1974-75) 1 64 p.

Orlans, Harold and others. Private Accreditation and Public Eligibility. Vols. 1 and 2. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1975; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Services, ED 097 858, 1974.

Relations Among Post-Secondary Units. Technical Group Report No. 10. Helena, Montana: Montana Commission on Post-Secondary Education, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 095 946, 1974.

Sheldon Jackson College Bulletin, 1974-76. Sitka: Sheldon Jackson College, [1974.] 24 p.

Tanana Chiefs Conference. "Land Claims College; Self Evaluation Report Submitted to the Commission on Higher Schools of the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools." Fairbanks: 1975. (Photocopies) 59 p.

U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Anchorage Agency. "Higher Education Roster; 1974-1975 School Year." Anchorage, 1975. (Photocopies.)

University of Alaska. Facts About the University of Alaska. Fall 1974. n.p.: 1974.

University of Alaska. Anchorage. Catalog, 1974-1975. n.p.: University of Alaska, 1974. 348 p.

University of Alaska. Anchorage. "Commencement Program." Anchorage: May 1975.

University of Alaska. Fairbanks. "Fifty Third Commencement, May 18, 1975." Fairbanks: 1975.

University of Alaska. Fairbanks. Fairbanks Campus Catalog, 1974-1975. n.p.: University of Alaska, 1974. 239 p.

University of Alaska. Financial Statements With Supplemental Schedules, Fiscal year ended June 30, 1974. Fairbanks: University of Alaska, 1974.

University of Alaska. Juneau. "Special Course Offerings [Announcements.]" Juneau: University of Alaska, various dates. (Mimeographed)

University of Alaska. Kuskokwim Community College. "Course Offerings: Spring 1975." n.p., 1975.

University of Alaska. Southeastern Region. Catalog 1973-1974. n.p.: University of Alaska, 1973. 99 p.

University of Alaska. Southeastern Region. 1975-76 Catalog. n.p.: University of Alaska, 1975. 119 p.

University of Alaska. Southcentral Region. Kenai Penninsula Community College Catalog, 1975-76. Soldotna: Kenai Penninsula Community College, 1975. 43 p.

University of Alaska. Southcentral Region. Kuskokwim Community College. Catalog of General Interest, 1974/75. n.p.: University of Alaska, 1974.

University of Alaska. Southeastern Region, Southeastern Senior College. "Special Course Offerings [Announcements.]" Juneau: University of Alaska, various dates. (Mimeographed)

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. WICHE Student Exchange Programs. Boulder, Colorado: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1966.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Alaska. Division of Economic Enterprise. A Profile of Alaskan Communities. Juneau: Division of Economic Enterprise, 1973.

Building for the Future of Postsecondary Education in Michigan. Report of the Governor's Commission on Higher Education. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State Commission on Higher Education, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED097 815, 1974.

The Bulletin of the Regents 1976 Statewide Plan for the Development of Postsecondary Education. Albany, New York: New York State Education Department, 1975.

Darkenwald, Gordon G. Postsecondary Continuing Education: An Annotated Selected Bibliography. New York: Columbia University, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Services, ED099 505, 1974.

Dimensions of Postsecondary Educational Planning: The "University of California Academic Plan 1974-78" as a Case Study. Sacramento: California State Legislature. Joint Committee on Postsecondary Education, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 100 234, 1974.

Education Commission of the States. Financing Postsecondary Education in the United States. Education Commission of the States Report No. 46. Denver, Colorado: Education Commission of the States, 1974.

Education Commission of the States. Financing Postsecondary Education; Policy Development and Decision Making, The Report of the Conference Series. Education Commission of the State Report No. 69. Denver, Colorado: Education Commission of the States, 1975.

Education Commission of the States. Model State Legislation. Education Commission of the States Report No. 39. Denver, Colorado: Education Commission of the States, 1973.

Glenny, Lyman A. and George B. Weathersby, eds. Statewide Planning for Postsecondary Education; Issues and Design. Boulder, Colorado: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems at Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1971.

Harderoad, Fred F., ed. Planning for State Systems of Postsecondary Education. ACT Special Report Six. Iowa City, Iowa: American College Testing Program, 1973; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 087 366, 1973.

Gulko, Warren W. Program Classification Structure. 1st ed. National Center for Higher Education Management Systems at Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Technical Report No. 27. Boulder, Colorado: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems at Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1972.

Knapp, Stuart E. and Carol A. Valentine. Goals for Postsecondary Instructional Delivery Systems. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 100 377, 1974.

McGuinness, Aims C., Jr., T. Harry McKinney and Richard M. Millard. The Changing Map of Postsecondary Education; State Postsecondary Education Commissions (1202): Their Origin, Development and Current Status. Education Commission of the States Report No. 66. Denver, Colorado: Education Commission of the States, 1975. 208 p.

McKinney, T. Harry. Establishment of State Postsecondary Education Commissions. Denver, Colorado: Education Commission of the States, 1974: Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 091 966, 1974.

Martorana, S. V. State-Level Planning for Community Colleges: Are the 1202 Commissions a Centripedal or a Centrifugal Force in Postsecondary Education? Essays on Education No. 4. Iowa City, Iowa: Americal Coll Testing Program, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 092 202, 1974.

Postsecondary Education in Transition. The Regents 1974 Progress Report on Education Beyond High School. The Regents Statewide Plan for the Development of Postsecondary Education, 1972. Draft. Albany, New York: New York State Education Department, 1974; Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, 1974.